THE EMERGENCE OF THE MUGHAL DYNASTY WAS PRODUCT OF DISTURBANCE ARISES IN MIDDLE & WEST ASIA

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Abstract
The establishment of the Mughal dynasty in India was the product of quadrilateral conflictions among the Usmani Kingdom, Safavid Kingdom, Uzbeks and Timurid Empire. During the 16th century, there was a fight for the power at Centre and West Asia at the time of the establishment of the Mughal in India. Usmani Kindom led by the Sunni sect of Islam became the center of power in west Asia however in Central Asia Safavid kingdom led by the Shia sect of Islam was powerful. During this period Kingdo of Mangol was declined and the Timurid kingdom emerged in Central Asia. After the death of Timur, this kingdom weakened due to its own conflicts of distribution of kingdom among heirs. However, Babur managed to conquer Samarkand from his own relative. Babur wished to control and reign from Samarkand but was dethroned by Uzbeks Sardar Saiyabani Khan and regained the Samarkand with help of Safavid however Uzbeks under Abaidullah rusticated Babur from Samarkand to Kabul permanently. Now the political scenarios of Central and Middle Asia were changed thus Safavid was not in a position to help Babur again to get Samarkand. Thus Babur had no choice other than to see the opportunity towards India fortunately the political situation of India was favorable to him even some of Sardar and kings invited Babur to come to Delhi. Descendent of Timurid sultanate Babur established a great kingdom in India while defeating the sultan Ibrahim Lodi in the first battle of Panipat in 1526. Thus great Kingdom of Mughal emerged in India due to political disturbance of Centre and West Asia. This study will bring theoretical development on topic.

Key words: Centre Asia, West Asia, Transoxiana, Khorasan, Turan, Ottomans, Safavids, Tulugama policy, Rumi Policy, Uzbeks

Introduction

In the 16th century AD, there were fluctuating circumstances in Middle Asia, West Asia and India. The Ottoman Empire had entered into a period of expansion after annexing Constantinople by ending the Byzantine Empire. The Ottoman Empire was led by a Sunni sect of Islam and was very keen to expand the realm even in Iraq and Iran. In the fourth Quarter of 15thcentury Safavid came into existence in Iran and this empire was led by the Shia sect of Islam. Hence the interest of both the empire was conflicting each other due to two rivalry sect of Islam. On the first hand, Ottoman was ready to expand its territories towards Iran however, Safavid having same intention against Ottoman Empire.

Apart from the above conflict, in the 15th-century Timurid kingdom was ascended after the decline of the Mongol Kingdom. In 1401 Timur destroyed Baghdad and in 1402 defeated the Ottomans in the Battle of Ankara[1]. This made Timur the most preeminent Muslim ruler of the time, as the Ottoman Empire plunged into civil war. Meanwhile, he transformed Samarkand into a major capital and seat of his realm. Timur is also known as Tamerlane tied together Iran and Turan. Timurid was the sunni[2] Muslim dynasty started immediately after the

death of Timur in 1405 AD. Timurid vast empire fragmented into the small city as Muhammad Sultan Mirza also died suddenly who was the able heir of a dynasty. In these circumstances the kingdom faced first civil war however grandson of Timur, Shahrukh Mirza took back Samarkand and reunited the Timurid Empire, and made Samarkand and Heart a cultural center of Middle Asia thus prestige of Samarkand became very high in the Islamic world. Shahrukh Mirza died in 1447 and then started the 2nd civil war. Mirza Ulug the son of Shahrukh took the throne and assassinated by his own son in 1449. The civil war finally came to end under Abu Sa'id Mirza in 1451 and once again united most of the Timurid Empire. In the Battle of Qarabagh, Abu Sa'id suffered heavy loss and taken into prison further executed in 1469.[3] Now after the death of Abu Sa'id,the kingdom was divided amongst his son, However Khorsan[4], the southern part of the empire lost to Sultan Husayn Bayqara Mirza a great-great-grandson of Timur, and Part of Transoxiana was divided amongst his son as follows:-

King of Samarkand, Hissar& Bukhara- Sultan Ahmed Mirza
King of Balkh- Sultan Mahmud Mirza
King of Ferghana- Umar Shaikh MirzaII
King of Kabul – Ulugh Beg Mirza II

Now the empire was divided into small kingdoms that were essentially city-states thus there was no emperor. The situation became very chaotic after the sudden death of three Timurids kings Sultan Ahmed Mirza, Sultan Muhammad Mirza and Umar Shaikh Mirza in quick succession from 1494-1495. Finally, it became the arena of the Islamic kingdom and gave the opportunity to Uzbeks too. Uzbeks were a Turkic ethnic group native to wider Central Asia and they had the majority population of Uzbekistan.

The circumstances of the region provided shaiyabai khan Uzbek to interfere in the Timurid kingdoms. Shaybani is also known as Abdul Fateh Shaybani Khan. He treated Shia and Sunni equally and followed the Hadis of Prophet Muhammad Sahab. Soon he united Uzbeks and one by one drove all the Timurid kings from their places and formed khanate. Shaybani Khan married to Khanzada Begum a sister of Babar after defeating Babur. By 1506, only two cities remained in Timurid's control, the city of Herat under the control of Sultan Husayn Bayqara and Kabul under Babur.

Zahīr ud-Dīn Muhammad was born on 1483 in Fergana. Fergana was a small country, abounding in grain and fruits. It was surrounded by mountains except on the west, i.e. towards Khujand and Samarkand. Samarkand was in the west of Fergana. He was the son of Umar Shaikh Mirza and Qutluq Nigar Khanum and was a 5thdescendant of Timur.[5] and 14th descendant Genghis Khan through his father and mother respectively. In 1994, Babur ascended the throne of Fergana after the death of his father Umar Shaikh Mirza.[6] By 1497; he had conquered the famous Silk Road oasis city of Samarkand. While he was thus engaged, however, his uncles and other nobles rose in rebellion back in Andijan. When Babur turned to defend his base, he once again lost control of Samarkand. Once again Babur had regained power in Samarkand by 1501, but the Uzbek ruler Shaibani Khan challenged him over Samarkand and dealt Babur's forces a crushing defeat in war of sar-i-Pul in Aril-May 1501.[7] This marked the end of Babur's rule in what is now Uzbekistan. Thus Shaybani Khan became axis power of that region on the other hand Babur became homeless and wandered Central Asia for three years without power as Samarkand and Fergana both were out of hand. But his uncle Ulugh Beg died in 1504, who was king of Kabul and it gave a favorable opportunity of Babur in Southeast, Now in 1504, Babur and his small army turned to the southeast, marching over the snow-bound Hindu Kush Mountains into Afghanistan. Babur now 21 years old, besieged and conquered Kabul, establishing a base for his new kingdom. Though Babur was at Kabul but he was still dreaming about Samarkand and waiting for the opportunity to get it a back.

With the advance of time, Shaybani Uzbeks began to rise to power in Transoxiana around 1495, Muhammad Shaybani Khan was waiting for a chance to annex the territory of the Timurids in Herat, however, Safavid had also interest on Herat thus it arouses the cause of war between both. The conflict between the expanding empires of the Safavids and the Uzbeks was inevitable. Uzbek invaded on Khorasan on 02 December 1510.[8] consequent upon incidents battle of Merv [9] fought between Safavid king Shah Ismael and Uzbek leader Shaybani Khan Merv is presently situated in Turkmenistan. Shah Ismail reached Khorasan with great speed, the power of the Safavids was heavily outnumbered army of Shaybani Khan. Shaybani Khan was caught and killed while trying to escape in battle and the Shah had his skull made into a jewelled drinking goblet.[10]The Uzbeks were defeated, not vanquished. They regrouped under Ubaidullah Khan and continued their struggle. The victorious Shah Ismail added Herat to his empire and appointed his governor to that province. When news of the defeat of Uzbeks reached to Babur at Kabul. He immediately decided to recover the kingdom of his forefathers. Battle of Ab Darrah Pass[11] that took place in 1511(Present day Afghanistan) between Uzbeks and Babur of Timurids. The battle ended with the decisive Timurid victory with help of Safavids which enabled Babur to regain Transoxiana and briefly reunite the whole of the ancestral part of the Timurid Empire. However the influence of Safavids were very high in the court of Babur, here in fact Babur seemed to be a very junior partner of Shah Ismail. Babur, the lover of liberty was not happy. On the other hand successor of Shaybani Khan, Ubaidullah returned with a fury to re-occupy Khorasan in 1512. In the Battle of Khuzduvan[12] in 1512 between the Safavids and the Uzbeks over the control of Khorasan, Babur fought on the side of the Safavids against Ubaidullah. Nonetheless, Ubaidullah won this battle. It was the third and final jerk to Babar to leave the region at any cost.

Amidst the fluctuation in Middle Asia, the porous border between Anatolia and Azerbaijan brought the first military confrontation between the ottomans and Safavids, Shah Ismail and Salim I met at the battle of Chaldiran[13] in 1514 in this battle Ottomans had larger and better-equipped Army and also used artillery against Safavids however Safavids had no artillery. The battle of chaldiran was deciding movement in Islamic history, it shattered Shah Ismail's spirit and the battle changed the power in the west in favour of the Ottomans.

It is learned, in the early 16th century, there was political instability in Delhi; [14] the Sultanate of Delhi had almost disintegrated. The whole of the country was divided into small states. These states were fighting each other thus there was no supreme power in the country. Political scenarios of India were also much favorable for Babur to look into the east. Political scenarios of the county were:-

1) Delhi: - Ruler of Delhi Ibrahim Lodi was unpopular[15] because of his policy.He had started insulting those amirs and wazirs who had put in their soul in the welfare of the state. Such chiefs were so much angry with their Sultan that they extended their invitation to Babur to invade India.

2) Punjab: - In the Punjab, Daoulat Khan Lodhi was very angry with sultan Ibrahim Lodi for his insult and wanted independent rule in Punjab. He joined hands with Alam Khan, an uncle of Ibrahim and invited Babur to invade India.

3) Bengal: - Bengal had become independent at the time Muhammd Tuglak in 1526 Nusrat Shah was an independent ruler of Bengal.[16]

4) Jaunpur: - Jalal Khan Lodhi, a younger brother of Ibrahim Lodhi ruled over Jaunpur. The Sultan was not happy with him. Therefore, he attacked him and killed him. The Amor-ul-Umra were so much annoyed with Ibrahim's unbecoming attitude that they recognized Nasir Khan Lodhi as the ruler of Jaunpur, Oudh and Bihar.

5) Gujarat: - In1297 A.D. Gujarat was conquered by Alauddin Khilji. But in 1401 A. D. it becomes independent under Jafer Khan. At the time of Babur's invasion, Bahadur Shah a very ambitious and brave ruler was ruling there. [17]

6) Malwa: - During the reign of Firuz Tughlak, a jagirdar named Dilawar Khan founded an independent state in Malwa.But in1525 A. D. the rajputs snached Malwa from his successor, Mahmud. At the time of Babur's invasion, Medini Rao, a Rajput ruled over Malwa.[18]

7) Rajputana: - There were many small states in Rajputana. At the time of Babur's invasion, the famous Rana Sanga ruled over Mewar. He was most powerful ruler of Rajputana and having strained relations with his Muslim neighbors. Other powerful king was Maldev of Marwar.

8) Khandesh: - Taking advantage of Timur's invasion, Malik Farruqi, who was appointed as the Governor of this province, became an independent ruler. The rulers of Gujarat had a long-drawn struggle with the rulers of Khandesh.

9) Deccan: - In south India two kingdoms emerged and became independent During the reign of Mohammad Tughlak, it was Vijaynagar and Bahmani Bahmani and Vijayanagar was a most powerful kingdom of Hindu.[19] set-up there. During the reign of Babur, the Bahamni Kingdom was divided into five states-Bijapur, Golconda, Bihar, Ahmadnagar and Berar. In its south lay the Vijayanagar Empire. She was struggling constantly with her neighbours.

Discussion

It is clear from the above account that there was a political disturbance in middle and west Asia, after the decline of Mongol Timurid ascended in middle Asia later this kingdom were divided into many cities state which was e drove out by Uzbek Sardar Saybani Khan. Father of Babur Umar Shaikh Mirza died on 1494 the Babur, Son of Umar Shaikh Mirza ascended the throne of Fergana and also brought Samarkand under him from his uncle in 1497 first time but it was temporary and lost while defending the homeland. Once again Babur regained Samarkand in 1501 but this time in the battle of sar-i-pul Shayabani Khan uprooted Babur from Samarkand in1502. Now Babur was homeless as both Samarkand and Fergana went out of hand. Fortunately, He conquered Kabul in 1504 as his uncle Ulugh Beg died however Babur was dreaming for Samarkand to get it back. Again Babur got the opportunity when Shaybani Khan was defeated and killed by Safavids King Shah Ismail in the Battle of Marv on 1510. Once again Babur conquered Samarkand with help of Shia-led Safavids. Here, in fact, Babur faced the pressure of the Shia sect of Islam by Amir/Sardar of Safavids however Babur could not be revealed directly though He was a great lover of freedom. At the same time Ubaidullah the successor of Shayani Khan accumulated the power and defeated the combined army of Safavids and Babur in 1512 now Babur had no hope for any help from Safavid in the future in Middle Asia as in 1514 Ottomans king Salim I defeated Safavids and shattered Shah Ismail's spirit for any war. This battle shifted the power in the west in favor of the Ottomans. Having done close examination of the above fact, it is clear that the door of Middle Asia was completely shut due to strong power was emerged under Ubaidullah Uzbek and there were no ally for Babur to help.

Here in India powers were decentralized under various Muslims and Hindu Kings. Apart from it Ibrahim Lodi was an unpopular sultan thus the Amir of Lodi itself invited Babur to invade under these circumstances, it was not a difficult task for anyone to conquer India. Compelled Babur had grabbed the opportunity, He invaded India five times. The First Battle of Panipat took place in the 5th and last attack of Babur. Babur applied Tulugama[20] and Rumi's war policy[21] which was learnt from Uzbeks and Ottomans respectively. Babur established Mugal Dynasty in India on 1526 being killed Ibrahim Lodi in battle of Panipat.

Conclusion

In close examination of the above facts, Babur had not established the Mugal Kingdom in Indian by his will and wish or any dream but he was only choice to move southwest from Kabul viz, towards Indis as the door of Samarkand was blocked by Uzbeks from which Babur was dreaming to control and reign. Thus it can be concluded that the emergence of the Mugal throne in India was the circumstances or product of the situation that arises there is Middle and West Asia.

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